Cope, E.D. (1881), A New Fossil Bird: American Naturalist, v. 15, p. 253

form, possibly referable to this genus. 3. *Cheirolepis.* A beautifully preserved fossil fish, about a foot in length, which cannot at present be distinguished from the *Cheirolepis cumingiæ* of Agassiz, which was so named in honor of Lady Gordon Cuming, of Altyre. 4. *Phaneropleuron*, nov. sp. 5. *Tristichoporus*, nov. sp. 6. Portion of the vertebral column of the above species of *Tristichoporus* shewing the neural and hæmal spines and the processes which support the rays of the tail, also the two ischiatic bones with the metatarsals attached, which must have formed the bases of two enormously developed ventral fins.

THE MILLSTONE GRIT IN ENGLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—In the February number of the *Amer. Journ. Science*, Mr. Chance, of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, calls attention to the remarkable parallelism between the stratification of the Millstone grit in Pennsylvania and England. He gives the following comparative sectional tables from the reports of the two countries:

Yorkshire.	*Pennsylvania.*
Rough rock.	Homewood sandstone.
Shales (sporadic coals).	Mercer coal group.
Second grit.	Conoquenessing Upper sandstone.
Shales (coal).	Quakertown coal.
Third grit.	Conoquenessing Lower sandstone.
Shales (coal).	Sharon coal.
"Kinder Scout" grit.	Sharon or Ohio Conglomerate.

Over large areas this nomenclature is applicable to all vertical sections in both Yorkshire and Western Pennsylvania. The top and bottom sandstones are especially durable and constant, and form "key rocks" in both countries, for the determination of other horizons.

A NEW FOSSIL BIRD.—The Amyzon Shales of the South Park of Colorado have furnished many fine specimens of insects, fishes and leaves, and a very fine bird, with feathers well represented. The latter was described by Mr. J. A. Allen as a finch, under the name of *Palæospiza bella*. It is interesting to learn that another bird has been procured from the same bed. The specimen includes the posterior half of the body including the hind legs. The tail feathers are preserved in place. The characters are those of a wading bird, and Professor Cope describes it in the current number of the Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, of Dr. Hayden, under the name of *Charadrius sheppardianus*. It is dedicated to the zoölogical artist, Edwin Sheppard of Philadelphia.

THE STREAM-TIN DEPOSITS OF BLITONG.—Dr. Martin of Leyden has determined the age of the Stream-tin deposits of Blitong (or Biliton), by means of an extensive series of *Mollusca* obtained from it. They number sixty-one species, of which only two are certainly new to science. The remainder are all recent species, excepting a *Cerithium*, which has hitherto been only known from